

Kidder & Sons

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME IX.

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NUMBER 8

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1.00 per year; six months 75 cents.

R. KENNEDY, Business Manager.

ALL SORTS.

The Rothschild family has invested over £2,000,000 in freehold land this year, and land that produces nothing—mere park land.

Senator Thurman advised his son in law, Gov. McCormick, not to accept the position of Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition.

A fashionable girl in Boston, and wealthy, has designed, cut, trimmed and made her own wedding dress, taking every stitch herself. The richest point lace, a wedding gift, was the only ornament.

Col. John T. Pettus died at his plantation in Bee county, Texas, in the 79th year of his age. The deceased was one of the original three hundred colonists who came to Texas with Stephen T. Austin in 1822.

Rev. Norman Atkins has found under a large pine stump, near Muncville, N. Y., an ancient axe-head, believed to have been made and used by a race of people who inhabited this country before the Indians.

Mrs. Hardacre says of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's hair: "I suppose she has the prettiest hair in America. Spun glass could not be whiter, fresh snow wreaths were never lighter, thistle down was never softer than the rolls and rings and tendrils of her locks."

Miss Elizabeth Chapman, daughter of a Scottish advocate, is the author of Mr. Sankey's favorite hymn, "The Ninety and Nine." It was written on the impulse of the moment for the *Children's Hour*, a juvenile paper published by her cousin, and with no thought of its future popularity.

STATE ITEMS.

Mr. Richard Wootten, a prominent citizen of Columbus county, died on the 20th ult., in his 80th year.

We see that a good many of our exchanges have copied the article from the *News* implicating the mail agent Rourke in the difficulty which recently took place here, but have failed to notice our correction. We hope that such papers will notice our correction, and thus remedy an injustice done a quiet, peaceful and deserving man.—*Roanoke News*.

THE STATE GRANGE.—The State Grange will meet in Greensboro, on business connected with that organization, on Tuesday, the 5th of February next. The different railroads in the State will sell return tickets to all persons wishing to attend the meeting, at reduced rates. All the hotels in Greensboro have agreed to accommodate delegates upon very favorable terms.

THE FAYETTEVILLE RAILROAD.—A meeting of the friends of this road was held on Tuesday night last, at the Court House. The meeting was addressed by Judge Dick, D. F. Caldwell and D. W. C. Benbow. The subscription was increased at the meeting, and yesterday it was stated that a sufficient amount had been subscribed to warrant the statement that the road would certainly be built.—*North State*.

The soil of the upper portion of the county is light and whitish, the very perfection of tobacco land. In the lower portion it is a dark clay, and that section is known as the celebrated "Jersey Settlement." This is the great cotton producing section. The soil is easily improved by fertilizers and retains it well. Lands are very cheap just now, varying in price, according to quality, from \$2 (or even less) to \$10 and \$15 per acre. Good land can be bought for \$8. There are splendid meadows in the county with herds—blue top and other grasses.—*Davidson Record*.

The horrible murder of a woman and her daughter, which came to light in Burke county, the dead having been committed by her husband, one Secriest, all the parties hailing from Union county, is exciting deep interest and indignation in the public mind. Secriest has been arrested and confined in jail at Morganton, and will doubtless be hanged (he ought to be burnt) for the dreadful crime. He married the lady one day, at Newton, and murdered her and her daughter the second day afterward, that he might come in possession of her little property. The bodies were first discovered by dogs having scratched them up from the shallow grave made in the woods.—*Statesville American*.

A Startling Performance.

Some time ago I gave an account of an accident that happened to Mr. Hammer, the tragedian, at our little theatre in New Castle, while he was representing the "Demon of the Hartz," and was engaged in descending through the stage to the infernal regions. A supernumerary flashed a barrel of red fire through the hole as the demon was going down, and five minutes later an undone demon was being carried home on a stretcher. Well, Mr. Hammer has met with another disaster.

Last week the manager put another entitled, "Wild Bill, or The Scout of the Rocky Mountains," and in this Mr. Hammer was to be tied upon the back of an unbroken horse and sent hurling over the edge of a precipice. As nobody in town would lend a horse for the purpose, the manager hired a mule from the captain of the canal boat, the Roaring Maria. During the rehearsals the mule did well enough, but on the first night of the play the footlights must have scared it, for as soon as the savages had tied Wild Bill upon its back, instead of charging over the awful lath and canvas precipice, it refused to budge.

And when the Indian chieftain proded it in the side with a tin spear, it not only let out its heels and kicked that unfortunate brave into the wings, where his spear jammed savagely against the stomach of the prompter, but it leached its head around and made an earnest effort to chew Wild Bill's legs. Failing in this it stood upon three feet and endeavored to reach up to Mr. Hammer and scrape him off with the hoof of its nearhind leg. The manager then came out and tried to start the mule with a whip.

But it merely began to wheel round and round, until the tragedian felt seasick; and then it charged up against the scenery, and kicked a bran new sunset to rags, reduced the entire precipice to splinters, upset two muslin trees, and finally brought up with one leg entangled in the Sea of Galilee, which was pressed into service on this occasion to represent Salt Lake.

This frightened the mule so that it jerked the Sea of Galilee clear over the stage and went into a fit, during which it tumbled, and after rolling over and over Mr. Hammer three or four times, it plunged into the orchestra, and expired with its haunches in the bass drum and its four legs tearing the fiddle into kindling wood.

When they untied Wild Bill he arose, wiped the blood from his nose with his sleeve, felt his legs to see that they were unbroken, and then went around to an alderman's office and registered an oath never to play anything again but low comedy if he should live 9,000 years. "The Scout of the Rocky Mountains" has been withdrawn, and the captain of the Roaring Maria is about to enter suit for damages to that mule.—*Baltimorean*.

William Ragsdale, the President of Leper community of the Sandwich Islands, is in high repute, looking remarkably well. He seems to enjoy the Raleigh atmosphere hugely, or it may be Dr. Blacknell's splendid preparations, that are warranted to cure appetites of long standing.

Mr. John Dawson, the oldest merchant in the city, and we believe in the State, has associated with himself in the hardware business Mr. W. E. Springer, under the firm name of John Dawson & Co. We congratulate Mr. Springer on his success.

The following are among the latest rulings of the Postoffice Department:

"No person to whom any publication is sent without his consent or request is a regular subscriber within the meaning of the law.

"A postal card with a printed slip pasted thereon may be transmitted through the mails instead of an unsealed envelope, by the payment of one cent by stamp affixed thereto, provided there is no writing other than the address on the card.

"There is nothing in the postal laws warranting a postmaster's refusing to issue money orders in favor of persons known to be lottery dealers. When called upon to do so, however, postmasters are advised that it would be well to make a written statement of the facts and forward the same to the chief of special agents, Postoffice Department."

SUNDAY SCHOOL TICKETS.—W. & S. R. Co. have now ready a Sunday School Ticket, which is good for Sunday School children only, and for which only two cents a ride is charged, or 25 ride for 50 cents.

Quarterly Meeting
Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D., Presiding Elder, has made the following appointments for his first round during the present Conference year, for the Wilmington District:

PENDER COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.—Some weeks ago the Commissioners of Pender county declared the Superior Court Clerk's office vacant; whereupon that great and good man, R. K. Bryant, who has been a candidate for some office in the gift of the American people for the last twenty years and has never succeeded in obtaining one, applied to Judge McCoy, who is now presiding over another District, for the place, and as the Judge seemed very anxious to appoint some one any way, appointed the aforesaid patriot, Bryant. His Honor Judge Moore, who presiding as Judge of this District, very properly filled the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. A. V. Horrell.

SOMETHING NEW.—In order to introduce our Big Seed Spring Wheat, The Wheat of Taos, in your locality—single grains measuring 1 inch in length—I propose to send a sample of the wheat free of charge, to every subscriber to the paper who will state the name of the newspaper and send a 3 cent stamp to pay postage.

Agents wanted in every county to sell this new wheat.

Address L. L. OSMENT,
Cleveland, Tenn.
2t

A Gentle Hint

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing consumption, hemorrhages, pneumonia, severe coughs, croup or any disease of the trachea or lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size, 75c.

CITY ITEMS.

Board of Aldermen meet next Monday.

Princess street is being improved by the city.

County Commissioners meet Monday, February 4th.

Major Byrnes' life was insured for \$11,000.

Superior Court still in session, Judge Moore presiding.

We had a very hard wind and rain on Wednesday night last.

Coal (warranted the very best) for sale by Worth & Worth.

Stoves of all descriptions, and at prices to suit, can be had at Parker & Taylor's.

Cows seem to be allowed to run at large. We can inform the city authorities that April 1st is not yet arrived.

Messrs. Jas. H. Chadbourn & Co. has just finished a very nice two story residence on Red Cross, between Front and Second street.

Don't fail to examine the advertisement of Col. Hedrick, and then purchase your dry goods of him, for he will sell them to you cheap.

The throat of a colored man named Highsmith, in Pender county, was cut with a razor by another colored man so badly that he is likely to die. Highsmith was attempting to quell a row.

Maj. Jos. A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, is in high repute, looking remarkably well. He seems to enjoy the Raleigh atmosphere hugely, or it may be Dr. Blacknell's splendid preparations, that are warranted to cure appetites of long standing.

Mr. John Dawson, the oldest merchant in the city, and we believe in the State, has associated with himself in the hardware business Mr. W. E. Springer, under the firm name of John Dawson & Co. We congratulate Mr. Springer on his success.

When you want to be shaved, don't forget John Werner's, the champion barber shop of the city.

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ASSORTED NUTS, Figs in cartons, Table Raisins, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins, Shelled Almonds.

300 Barrels and Boxes of Apples, Oranges and Lemons.

800 Boxes Fancy Crackers.

3500 Lbs French and Domestic Candies and Fresh Broken Candy.

OLD, TRIED, AND TRUE.

I HAVE OPENED A SHOP AT THE CORNER OF Market and Seventeenth streets, where I am prepared to shoe horses and mules, repair carts, wagons, buggies and carriages—both wood and iron work. I hope my old friends will remember me when they have any work in my line. I guarantee satisfaction in price and quality of work.

RICHARD WATERS.

OUR STOCK IS IMMENSE and THE LARGEST IN THE STATE, and we intend disposing of it during the Holidays.

Poney Whiskey, Blue Grass, Delmonico, Club House, Imported Jamaica Rum, Hennessy and Otar Brandy, Cordials, Champagnes, Table Sherries and native Wines.

Our Celebrated BRAND OF LIQUORS are so well known that we only mention them to remind "EVERYBODY" that we have over THREE THOUSAND BOTTLES put up to supply the demand and avoid delay.

Our well known "SWEET MASH," at \$3.00, is perfect and requires no improvement. We offer it against any \$5.00 Whiskey in the State.

300 Barrels and Boxes of Apples, Oranges and Lemons.

800 Boxes Fancy Crackers.

3500 Lbs French and Domestic Candies and Fresh Broken Candy.

ASSORTED NUTS, Figs in cartons, Table Raisins, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins, Shelled Almonds.

100 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS.

50,000 TORPEDOES.

WE have on hand a fine lot of IMPORTED CIGARS, and the finest of Clear Havana Domestic Cigars in the State.

Our Three Carts will leave the Store every fifteen minutes to insure prompt delivery.

Put your money out to best advantage, and you can do so only at

GEO. MYER'S

11 and 13 FRONT STREET,

OUR OWN MAKE

Saddles and Harness,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Made and Repaired at

Hayden & Gerhardt's

Third st. between Market and Princess.

BIGGEST THING OUT.

GRAINS OF WHEAT MEASURING ONE HALF INCH IN LENGTH, SAMPLES FREE, to every Farmer in the United States.

Greatest Curiosity in Seeds ever seen.

S. Y. HAINES & CO.,

dec 28 2t

Sweetwater, Tenn.

JOHN DAWSON,

HARDWARE MERCHANT.

As the largest and best as sorted stock of HARDWARE in the part of the State, if you want GOOD GOODS and LOW PRICES, be sure to call at the old established HARDWARE HOUSE of

JOHN DAWSON,

19 North Market street,

Wilmington, N. C.

John Dawson,

HARDWARE MERCHANT.

and will furnish them in any style desired.

Not but the very best Cooks employed.

Do not fail to give him a call

dec 21 1t

JOHN DAWSON & CO.

Feb 1-t,

19, 20 and 21 Market St.

W. P. CANADAY.

A GOOD WHARF between Mulberry and Walnut streets, to rent for a term of years, by Jan 1st.

W. P. CANADAY.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1878.

The State of Maine has presented to the government collection of statutes, in the old Hall of Representatives, the statue of William King, the first Governor of Maine.

The Dardanelles is about forty miles in length, and is from three-fourths of a mile to two miles wide. Xerxes crossed the channel on a double bridge of boats B.C. 480, and Alexander crossed it B.C. 334. Gallipoli on the peninsula which forms the western boundary of the straits, has a population of about 25,000.

From the first, the Chinese held a very correct notion with regard to money. They recognized it simply as an instrument to further exchange, and not as being in itself wealth. "Money," says one writer, "is an object that in time of famine cannot feed us, but, coming to the service of all occupations, all sorts of precious things may be secured by it."

The number of books in the Congressional library, as shown by enumeration made Jan. 1, is 331,118 volumes, and there are about 110,000 pamphlets. About 40,000 volumes of the books belong to the law department of the library. The increase of books during the year has been over 20,000, and of pamphlets over 9,000. Of the books 7,682 came by purchase, 8,952 by copy-right, and 2,231 from Smithsonian Institution.

The passage of Senator Matthews' resolution, declaring it to be the right of the government to pay the principal and interest of the bonds in silver, by a vote of 43 to 22, must be taken as an indication that a silver bill, requiring the signatures of the President, would pass over his veto. But it is not exactly certain. Some Senators who voted to endorse a mere opinion might not choose at this time to embody that opinion in the form of a law. If the minority can command 26 votes against a bill the veto of the President will stand, if he give it. Into these narrow straits is the fate of the silver dollar pushed.

THE CRISIS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Things have come to such a pass that undoubtedly Turkey lies at the mercy of Russia. There appears to be no serious obstruction to the progress of the armies of the Czar to the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and the occupation of Constantinople, if Russia is left without interference from the other nations of Europe. It appears that the two more important nations, Germany and Austria, are not disposed to embarrass Russia in the accomplishment of its purposes, as far as they are developed; but England is restive—or at least its present ministry is restive. But the English Cabinet is not entirely a unit on the Turkish question, nor are the English people.

When it was found that the Russians were approaching Gallipoli, a point which would give them the control of the Dardanelles, Lord Beaconsfield, the Premier, and all but two of the Cabinet voted to order forces there. The order is understood to have been countermanded on the protest of Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby, and the Cabinet are now awaiting the result of the armistice. What is to be that result seems a little uncertain, although it is stated that the Turkish envoys have accepted the terms of Russia, which are substantially as follows:

"Russia to be independent without compensations; Montenegro to receive Antivari, Niesies, and Spuz, and a portion of the territory bordering on Lake Scutari; Russia to hold Batoun, Kars and Erzeroum until a war indemnity of £20,000,000 is paid; the Dardanelles to be opened to Russian men-of-war; Bulgarian autonomy to be conceded, and Turkey to nominate a Christian Governor for a long term of years, subject to ratification by the powers; Roumania to be independent; Bulgaria not understood to include Tarace; part of the Russian army to embark at Constantinople for their return home, and the final treaty of peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Duke Nicholas."

General terms of settlement have agreed upon, unless it meets the dissent of the European powers the war is ended, the Porte shorn of a large portion of its territory, and perhaps its government erased from the map of Europe. As we write, this is in brief the attitude of affairs between these two powerful belligerents.

The London Post publishes the following as an official version of the preliminary conditions of peace:

First—Autonomy for Bulgaria (boundaries not defined) under a Governor, to be appointed according to the stipulations of the Constantinople conference, the Turkish military forces to be withdrawn to certain localities to be determined upon.

Second—The independence of Roumania, with compensation for territory near the mouth of the Danube, which she will make over to Russia.

Third—Local autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the independence of Servia, with territorial rectification. This "rectification" of the Servian frontier may mean the transfer of Little

Zvornik to Servia, but in deference to Austria and the other powers, the question is left quite open.]

Fourth—Aggrandizement for Montenegro on the basis of the *status quo post bellum*, subject to the approval of the powers.

Fifth—The cession of Batoun and payment of indemnity in money, territory, or some equivalent to be determined upon.

The Sultan to undertake to consider how to protect Russian interests in the passage of the Dardanelles.

The *Agence Régie* contradicts the rumors that the Russians are marching on Gallipoli, and that, the peace conditions contain a special arrangement relative to the Suez Canal.

SUBSIDIES DEFEATED.

On the 28th of January in the House the resolution below, offered by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, came to a call of the yeas and nays and was passed by a vote of 174 yeas to 87 nays. The resolution is as follows:

"That in the judgment of the House, no subsidies in money, bonds, public land, indemnities, or by pledge of public credit, should be granted or renewed by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in, or proposing to engage in, public or private enterprises; but that after appropriation ought to be limited to such amount and purposes only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service."

Gen. Scott's was the only one of our delegation who voted for the resolution. In this we believe he came nearer expressing the will of the majority of the people of this State than the other seven did. For, if the subsidies which are now at the doors of Congress demanding consideration were to be granted they would nearly if not quite double the present national debt. We do not believe that our people are prepared to assent to such a monstrous addition to our national obligations. The chances are that the legislation of the present session will, unless checked, greatly impair the public credit by diminishing the revenue. In what condition are we to double our national obligations when there is a possibility even of such a diminution of the revenue already as will leave a deficiency?

We hope, however, that such a construction will not be put on Mr. Baker's resolution as to prevent the continuance of such guarantees as have been already granted, and from which the country is a gainer instead of a loser. There are several enterprises which would come under this head, the chief of which is the North Pacific, which simply asks an extension of the time for completing its road. In any instance where the government would gain much and lose nothing by renewing or extending privileges already granted, there ought to be an exception to what some might claim a strict construction of this late declaration of the House.

MIL. LAMAR'S SPEECH.

The very able speech of Senator Lamar on the Matthews silver resolution closed with patriotic and noble words. Mr. Lamar considered at great length the present relation of the south to the Government, and reviewed its past history as a portion of the Federal Union, and in conclusion said:

"Mr. President, by a policy which is a noteworthy fact in the nineteenth century, we have come to mingle with the representatives from the States of this Union in a common council for the good of this country. We come no longer as representatives of the capital interests of the South. We come not as allies of the laboring men of the North, but as laborers ourselves. Every one of us and all of our constituents, taught the stern lesson of the necessity of earning our subsistence by the sweat of our faces. But, sir, we come with our convictions unchanged as to the necessity of the laboring class being protected in all their rights and in all their interests, for when they see the social fabric of society must sink and crumble with them. But we come believing that they are honest, that they are patient, that they are self-reliant and true to their obligations, and that what is their duty to do they will feel it to their interest to do. We have differed upon this great question; but of one thing the world may be assured—that no southern Senator representing the southern people will give a vote upon the one side or the other which is not designed to protect the laboring classes of this country alike with its capital, or on the other, that will not preserve unimpaired the sacred honor of America." [Applause in the galleries.]

Lawslessness in Kentucky.—The acquittal of Grove Kennedy, who is known to have killed eight or ten men, and who has been in a score or more shooting affrays, seems to have given a new impulsion to the agitation of Lexington, Ky. A week ago, one Stover was hanged by a mob on suspicion of having knowledge of a murder and on Wednesday night three colored men, who were similarly suspected, were mobbed, two of them being hanged and the third being shot in his home and in the presence of his wife. This happened in the heart of the famous blue grass country, in which we actuated by these feelings, I must determine the nomination."

Butler was elected as First Vice President. Almost immediately after the organization had been effected Butler introduced and proposed the adoption of a resolution referring to the bonded debt of the State and calling for the appointment of a committee of eleven in regard to such debt. The committee, of which—as a matter of course—Butler was chairman, proceeded to duty. Gary was made Chairman of the Committee on Election and Suffrage Laws, and in speaking on the adoption of the report gave utterance to the following remarks, which show how well he and Butler knew the solemn character of the trust they were abusing:

"I would ask, why have we gathered together from all parts of the State? Why have the wise men of the State met in council? From the fact that taxes have been levied by the present Legislature which, in our impoverished condition, we are unable to pay. To say that these abuses of the Government have promised, you can turn us out of power and go back to your old party. It is neither wonderful nor strange, when one comes to realize what difficulties and dangers the poor colored man had to undergo, that he should be willing to trust, at least one time, with power those who promised him freedom from persecution, the full enjoyment of

PALMETTO PURITY.

How Hamburg Massacre Butler Sold Out His Constituency—Reformers Need to Be Reformed—The Decadence of Chivalry, &c.

[Condensed from the New York Times.]

Serious charges against Gen. M. C. Butler, now representing fraudulently the State of South Carolina in the United States Senate, have been developed and proved in a suit brought in New York by L. D. Childs and John P. Southern against William E. Everett and others. It appears that while he was a delegate to the "Tax-Payers' Convention," held in South Carolina in 1871, he entered into a contract with a party of speculators providing that he (Butler) was to receive 10 per cent. of all the profits on the rise of S. C. State bonds caused by the action of the said convention. The suit which developed Butler's venality was brought in the Supreme Court of New York.

The plaintiffs alleged that they and the defendants entered into an agreement, in April, 1871, for the purchase and sale of the bonds in question. The parties advanced various sums of money, and were, according to their compact, to share proportionately in the gains or losses that might result from the transaction. As luck would have it, the venture resulted in a loss, and the outstanding debts and liabilities having been, as alleged by the plaintiffs, paid by the latter, they sued for an accounting, &c. Everett, in his answer, made a general denial, and then went on to allege that on or about March 1, 1871, an agreement had been made between the parties to the action and M. C. Butler and M. W. Gary by which it was covenanted and agreed "that in consideration of and on condition that Butler and Gary would, by their personal influence or any other means they might employ, induce the convention then about to assemble at Columbia, in that State, to pass certain resolutions, the purport of which was then agreed upon by the parties, touching the financial condition of the State of South Carolina, which would produce the effect of enhancing the value of the bonds of said State in the market—at that time very low."

The following is a copy of the contract:

OFFICE COURTEENAY, EVERETT & CO.,
No. 83 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK, —, 187—.

Resolved, That the general plan for the arrangement of the funded debt, suggested in the report of the Committee of Eleven of this body, is a valid debt, and that the honor and funds of the State are lawfully pledged for the redemption thereof.

Resolved, That the general plan for the arrangement of the funded debt, suggested by the committee; be recommended to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

Resolved, That the sense of this convention, that the funded debt of the State, as described in the report of the Committee of Eleven of this body, is a valid debt, and that the honor and funds of the State are lawfully pledged for the redemption thereof.

Resolved, That the general plan for the arrangement of the funded debt, suggested by the committee; be recommended to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

Whereas, the undersigned being desirous to take action to reinstate the value of the bonded debt of the State of South Carolina: It is hereby agreed that the undersigned to agree to pay to M. C. Butler and M. W. Gary 10 per cent. of the net gains that may arise from the purchase and sale of at least \$500,000 of said State bonds, the increase to be measured by the advance due from an indorsement of the public meeting to be held on or about the third day of May next, at Columbia, approving the financial condition of the State of South Carolina, which would produce the effect of enhancing the value of the bonds of said State in the market—

South Carolina.

We copy the following communication from the *Inter Ocean*, published at Chicago:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16, 1878.

The result of the recent elections in the three counties of Beaufort, Sumter and Georgetown, has opened wide the eyes of the bulldozing Democracy, which counted so confidently upon having its own way heretofore. Cuffie is not so thoroughly subdued as many of the people of the North have been led to believe. It is true that, as a general rule, the negroes are timid, docile, and tractable, easily managed when treated with decency and respect, but, when aroused to a sense of danger to their freedom and liberty, they are

BOLD, FEARLESS AND AGGRESSIVE.

At the elections in 1876 many of them remained away from the polls because they were tired of the constant jangle of politics, and were ready to take any party that promised them protection in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights. The Republican party had controlled the State for nearly ten years, and, while it had done much to elevate and educate the colored race, it had failed to secure for them that protection from persecution which is the principal essential to a full enjoyment of civil or religious liberty. The dominant white race had shown no sympathy for the Republican party, and had thrown every obstacle in the way of its

During every campaign since reconstruction scores of negroes have been whipped, abused, maltreated, and murdered because of their political opinions, and to be a Republican became to them a most expensive luxury and an exceedingly dangerous pastime. They saw in these constantly recurring struggles for political supremacy in the States nothing but danger and trouble for the black man. So long as it was apparent to them that their personal liberty was in danger, or that their political or civil rights were imperiled, no danger was great enough to deter them from going to the polls to deposit their ballot. But the constant appeals of their former masters, and the honeyed words of the oily-tongued politician succeeded in allaying the fears of a sufficient number to induce them to keep away from the polls entirely, and thus give their political opponents at least one opportunity to prove their sincerity by acts and deeds.

Butler was elected as First Vice President. Almost immediately after the organization had been effected Butler introduced and proposed the adoption of a resolution referring to the bonded debt of the State and calling for the appointment of a committee of eleven in regard to such debt.

The committee, of which—as a matter of course—Butler was chairman, proceeded to duty. Gary was made Chairman of the Committee on Election and Suffrage Laws, and in speaking on the adoption of the report gave utterance to the following remarks, which show how well he and Butler knew the solemn character of the trust they were abusing:

"I would ask, why have we gathered together from all parts of the State? Why have the wise men of the State met in council? From the fact that taxes have been levied by the present Legislature which, in our impoverished condition, we are unable to pay. To say that these abuses of the Government have promised, you can turn us out of power and go back to your old party. It is neither wonderful nor strange, when one comes to realize what difficulties and dangers the poor colored man had to undergo, that he should be willing to trust, at least one time, with power those who promised him freedom from persecution, the full enjoyment of

robbers; for they are not governed by, nor do they regard the principles and policy embodied in the platform of the Republican party. We have assembled, then, to take counsel against these abuses of power, to represent the intelligence and the tax-payers of South Carolina, and to enter a solemn protest against the past record of those in power."

Butler, with his committee of eleven, went to work with a will, and on May 12 presented, among other things, a report in regard to the bonded debt of the State. The grand total of such debt was set down at \$8,865,908. Besides this there were \$1,800,000 of bonds which had been pledged for a loan of \$800,000 of cash advances. The committee recommended that the Governor be requested to confer with the financial agent of the State and to telegraph to New York not to sell any more bonds of the State at less than 80 per cent.; that he be requested to proceed to New York and to make the most economical arrangement possible for holding the \$1,800,000 of bonds referred to until the limit of 80 per cent. became "attainable." The committee also recommended the application of part of the \$1,800,000 of bonds in satisfaction of a part of a debt of \$994,000, of which \$744,000 were overdue and \$250,000 about to become due at that time. Then follows this very significant paragraph in the committee's report:

"It may be reasonably objected to these suggestions that the present market price of the bonds is only 65 per cent., while the calculations made proceed on the basis of 80 per cent. for the bonds. But it is quite reasonable to expect that, upon this exhibition of the exact condition of the debt of the State, and upon the concurrence of His Excellency the Governor in the general course of arrangements herein recommended, there will be an immediate and considerable advance in the market value of the bonds, and greatly increased facilities for holding them off the market."

The resolutions which they recommended, and which were adopted, show conclusively, if any proof were wanting, how hard Butler tried to gain the 10 per cent. The first two of these are as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that the funded debt of the State, as described in the report of the Committee of Eleven of this body, is a valid debt, and that the honor and funds of the State are lawfully pledged for the redemption thereof.

Resolved, That the general plan for the arrangement of the funded debt, suggested by the committee; be recommended to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

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Resolved, That the general plan for the arrangement of the funded debt, suggested by the committee; be recommended to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

Nearly a quarter of Scotland is owned by five men. They are the dukes of Atholl, Argyle, Buccleugh, Sutherland and the Earl of Lauderdale—this peer being able to ride over a hundred miles in a straight line on his own land without coming in sight of a dwelling. Another quarter of Scotland is owned by twenty-four men, and it is estimated that 150,000,000 of acres are owned by 130,000 persons. The gradual absorption of the domain of Great Britain by a few monopolists is apparent. When they control the land they control the tenants and so on. The Duke of Northumberland invests £80,000 every year in enlarging his freehold land. The Duke of Bedford has a park with a wall around it fourteen miles in extent. In this park some 300 persons could be well housed and comfortably, and the Duke be a richer man. But no; the land monopolists don't like that.

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The Educational Convention.

On the 6th of February a convention is called to meet in this city to discuss the educational interests of the South, and to aid in giving direction to the anticipated legislation of Congress this winter, devoting all the proceeds if possible to the sale of public lands to the cause of education. Professor Orr, the State School Commissioner, has been foremost in the work of calling the convention and of the selection of Atlanta as the place of meeting. A large attendance is promised, and great good must follow such a meeting.

Heretofore the work of educating its children is to engage the attention of the South as never before.—Atlanta

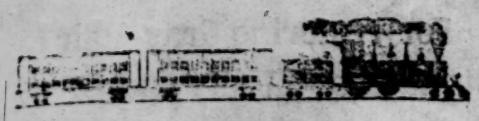
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had.

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possesses.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Tincture and Dys-
entry remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or
Pains in any part of the system, &
especially those arising from a cold

RAIL ROADS.
Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 10, 1877.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday Nov. 11th, 1877, Passengers Train on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street
Depot at 7:00 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 9:05 A. M.
Leave Weldon daily at 11:45 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. 7:45 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS
TRAIN, Daily except Sunday

Leave Wilmington, Front Street
Depot at 7:5 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at 2:20 A. M.
Leave Weldon daily at 3:35 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington Front St. 10:25 A. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Wilmington for all points North via Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond and all rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Wilmington for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

A POPE, G. P. A.
John F. DIVINE, General Sup't
Nov 16-17

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1877.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—
(Daily except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington 10:44 A. M.
Arrive at Florence 11:17 P. M.
Leave Florence 1:20 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 6:49 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington 7:24 P. M.
Leave Florence 11:30 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia 2:05 A. M.
Leave Columbia 12:50 A. M.
Leave Florence 4:18 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 8:45 A. M.

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter and Eastover, between Wilmington and Columbia.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington 11:00 A. M.
Leave at Florence 7:00 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia 11:10 A. M.
Leave Columbia 12:15 A. M.
Leave Florence 8:00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 4:00 P. M.

Passengers for Augusta, and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

A POPE, G. P. A.
John F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't
Oct 11-12

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct 4, 1877.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, 4TH
INST., 1877, Trains will be run over this
Rail way as follows:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS
TRAIN

Leave Wilmington at 5:56 A. M.
Arrive in Charlotte 8:50 P. M.
Leave Charlotte 7:45 A. M.
Arrive in Wilmington at 9:45 P. M.

SHELBY DIVISION.

Leave Charlotte 7:30 A. M.
Arrive at Shelby at 11:45 A. M.
Leave Shelby at 12:45 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte 5:00 P. M.

These Trains will leave Wilmington, Charlotte and Shelby, Daily, except Sunday.

Freight train will leave Wilmington, Charlotte and Shelby, Daily, except Sunday.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent
Oct 4

MISCELLANEOUS.
FITS EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBUG—by one month's usage of Dr. Gouard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powder. To all who suffer from these powders will do all who want to have them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Gouard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge no other physician permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund all money expended, if you will give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00 or 4 boxes for \$10.00. Send to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,

300 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN N. Y.

March 30-1.

THE REGISTER FOR 1877

We prove itself to be one of the cheapest and best newspapers in the state. It will be printed upon far e type, and meant for the public to keep every department of standard excellence, so as to command the

SUPPORT, CONFIDENCE & APPROVAL

of the best classes of the community, without regard to politics.

The news of the day will be carefully collected and given in such form as to keep the reader fully posted in every particular.

Mr. J. C. L. HARRIS has editorial control.

THE REGISTER,

and every subject of interest and importance will receive attention from his pen.

ON ACCOUNT OF POLITICS,

Not being the organ of any man or men, it neither exerts any influence nor supports or such as it may be, a public journal. Its publication is purely a business enterprise, and will be conducted strictly upon business principles.

THE REGISTER,

will be issued semi-weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays, and the weekly on every Tuesday.

TERMS;

Semi-Weekly, single copy, one year, \$3.00
" ten copies, one year each, 2.50
" twenty copies, one year, each, 2.00
Weekly—single copy, one year, \$1.00
" six months, 50
" three months, 50
clubs of twenty, one year, each, 1.00
Invariably in advance. Postage paid at this office.

Advertisements inserted at the regular rates, 10 lines of Bourgeois to the square. (See advertising rates.) W. M. BROWN,
may 17. Publisher and Proprietor.

ENGINEERING.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING AT THE RENSSLAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 1st. For the Annual Register, containing a well approved Course of Study, and all publications, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director, 2-1m.

1824 SEND FOR 1878
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SAMPLE COPIES FREE,
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all

seroful diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Plemons, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Dropsey, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into leathose disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves the experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alternative medicine.

So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known that we need do more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

TOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

MISCELLANEOUS.
CALL

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THE

CHEAPEST

PLACE

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CITY

TO

BUY

DRY

GOODS,

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CLOTHING

SHOES,

HATS,

NOTIONS,

AC, &c, at

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CALL AND SEE MY NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

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Wilmington, N. C.,

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PATENTS.—In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishments in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Public attention is thus directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often effected.

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These Powders are the only preparation known that can cure all the diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will offer you, as a sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free trial box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied with our powders.

If you say you don't believe us, just try them, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, \$3.00 sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

EVERYTHING IN MY LINE PREPARED IN THE

ART OF LIFE.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

R. KOSTKA,

Front Street,

dec 21 f

Next to Adrian & Völler.

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Glass,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

Pumps, Brass and Iron Rosin

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

January 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and steady at 29½ cents per gallon for country packages, at that price 250 casks changed hands.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 45 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls Strained at \$1 40, 200 do Good Strained at \$1 45 and 50 do Low No 1 at \$1 60 per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day selling at \$1 60 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady opened steady at \$1 40 for Hard and \$2 40 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. PEANUTS.—Sales reported to day of only 200 bushels at from 50 to 75 cents per bushel, as in quality. Market dull.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened steady at previous quotations, but at the close was reported quiet and dull. The sales of the day embraced about 88 bales, at prices ranging from 9½ to 10½ cents per lb, according to quality. The official quotations are as follows:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"
Low Middling,	10½	"
Middling,	10½	"
Good Middling	10½	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	98 bales
Spirits Turpentine	142 casks
Rosin	1050 bbls
Tar	126 bbls
Crude Turpentine	1391 bbls

January 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet at 29½ cents per gallon for country packages, 261 casks changing hands at that price during the day.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet and steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 45 for Good Strained. Sales reported during the day of 2,375 bbls Strained and Good Strained at the above figures.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, at \$1 70 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of day being placed at \$1 50 for Hard, and \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market was steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 45 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls B, C and D at \$1 42½ and 640 bbls Good Strained at \$1 45 per bbl.

TAR.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, but without change in quotations, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 45 for Hard and \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market was steady at a decline of about 1¢ on all grades on the official quotations of the day, with sales reported of 184 bales at prices ranging from 9½ to 10½ cents per lb, according to quality. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	9½	"
Low Middling,	10½	"
Middling,	10½	"
Good Middling,	10½	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	191 bales
Spirits Turpentine	164 casks
Rosin	1,634 bbls
Tar	85 bbls
Crude Turpentine	505 bbls

January 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market ruled quiet during the day at 29½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 45 for Good Strained, without any sales reported.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 70 per bbl, being an advance of 10 cents since our last report. Sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$2 50 for Hard and \$1 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, at which price the receipts of the day were placed, being an advance of 5 cents on the first named grade.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened with a steadier feeling and closed firm at yesterday's quotations. The sales of the day comprise 167 bales, as follows: 66 bales at 9 cents, 13 do at 9½ cents, 10 do at 9½ cents, 27 do at 9½ cents, 33 do at 10 cents, and 18 do 10½ cents per lb; being on a basis of 10½ cents per lb, for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	9½	"
Low Middling,	10½	"
Middling,	10½	"
Good Middling,	10½	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	235 bales
Spirits Turpentine	299 casks
Rosin	5,025 bbls
Tar	145 bbls
Crude Turpentine	622 bbls

cle opened steady, but closed quiet at previous quotations, the sales of the day embracing 110 bales as follows: 3 bales at 8 cents, 5 do at 9 cents, 20 do at 9½ cents, 10 do at 9½ cents, 36 do at 10 cents, 17 do at 10½ cents, and 19 do at 10½ cents, being on a basis of 10½ cents per lb, for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"
S. G. Ordinary,	9½	"
Low Middling,	10	"
Middling,	10½	"
Good Middling,	10½	"

CORN.—Sales since our last report of 2,000 bushels North County corn at 60 cents per bushel, cash. Market quiet.

PEANUTS.—Sales reported to day of only 200 bushels at from 50 to 75 cents per bushel, as in quality. Market dull.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened steady at previous quotations, but at the close was reported quiet and dull. The sales of the day embraced about 88 bales, at prices ranging from 9½ to 10½ cents per lb, according to quality. The official quotations are as follows:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"
Low Middling,	10½	"
Middling,	10½	"
Good Middling	10½	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	364 bales
Spirits Turpentine	297 casks
Rosin	3,614 bbls
Tar	388 bbls
Crude Turpentine	643 bbls

January 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet at 29½ cents per gallon for country packages, 261 casks changing hands at that price during the day.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet and steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 45 for Good Strained. Sales reported during the day of 2,375 bbls Strained and Good Strained at the above figures.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, at \$1 70 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of day being placed at \$1 50 for Hard, and \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market was dull, with very little disposition to operate on the part of either buyers or sellers. We hear of sales during the afternoon of only 23 bales, as follows: 4 bales at 9 cents, 10 do at 9½ cents and 9 do at 9½ cents per lb. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"
Low Middling,	9½	"
Middling,	10½	"
Good Middling,	10½	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	229 bales
Spirits Turpentine	191 casks
Rosin	2,787 bbls
Tar	239 bbls
Crude Turpentine	1,187 bbls

January 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and firm at 29½ cents per gallon for country packages, at which price we hear of sales during the day of 150 casks.

ROSIN.—The market opened steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 42½ for Good Strained, with alert reports during the day of 3,000 bbls Strained and Good Strained at the above figures, closing firm.

TAR.—The market was steady and unchanged at \$1 70 per bbl, at which price the receipts of the day changed hands.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 50 for Hard and \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article was dull and inactive at previous quotations. We hear of sales during the day of only 36 bales as follows: 11 bales at 9 cents, 15 do at 9½ cents, 5 do at 9½ cents and 5 do at 10 cents per lb. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	9½	"
Low Middling,	10½	"
Middling,	10½	"
Good Middling,	10½	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	191 bales
Spirits Turpentine	164 casks
Rosin	1,634 bbls
Tar	85 bbls
Crude Turpentine	505 bbls

January 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market ruled quiet during the day at 29½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 45 for Good Strained, without any sales reported.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 70 per bbl, being an advance of 10 cents since our last report. Sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$2 50 for Hard and \$1 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, at which price the receipts of the day were placed, being an advance of 5 cents on the first named grade.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened with a steadier feeling and closed firm at yesterday's quotations. The sales of the day comprise 167 bales, as follows: 66 bales at 9 cents, 13 do at 9½ cents, 10 do at 9½ cents, 27 do at 9½ cents, 33 do at 10 cents, and 18 do 10½ cents per lb; being on a basis of 10½ cents per lb, for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8½ cts	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	9½	"
Low Middling,	10½	"
Middling,	10½	"
Good Middling,	10½	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	235 bales
Spirits Turpentine	299 casks
Rosin	5,025 bbls
Tar	145 bbls
Crude Turpentine	622 bbls

January 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market ruled quiet at 29 cents per gallon for country packages, and about 200 casks changed hands at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 42½ for Strained and dull at \$1 45 for Good Strained, there being an active demand for Strained. Sales reported of 350 bbls Good Strained at \$1 42½ per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 70 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$2 25 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 50 for Hard.

COTTON.—The market for this arti-

MONEY MARKET.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	100	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities.	103	104 disc.
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities.	103	104 P. C. S. 10%
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	106
Wilmingt. Building Stock	100	104
Mechanics	100	104
W. & J. F. Juan Co	100	104
N.C. Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	22
Do Funding	180	185
Do New	12	14
Do Special Tax	6	7
Do to N.C. Railroad	32	32
C.C.R. Bonds, 6½ c. 100	70	70
W.A.R.R. Bonds	100	104
W.C.R.R. Bonds</		